LEVASHOVA, YE. P.

Levashova, Ye. P. -- "Composition and Properties of Collagen in the Skin of a Sperm Whale." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of Light Industry imeni L. M. Kaganovich. 12 Jan 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, 6 Jan 54)

So: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

**LEVASHOVA, Ye. P.,** kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Microstructure of the skin of a sperm whale. Leg.prom. 14 no.10:
16-20 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Whales)

LEVASHOVA, Ye P

KVYATKEVICH, I.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVASHOVA, Ye.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Design and operation of multisectional apparatuses for leather processing. Leg.prom. 17 no.4:19-21 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Tanning)

GREBENNIK, L.I.; LEVASHOVA, Ye.Ya.; SHAKHNAZAROVA, N.G.

Effect of nicotinic and isonicotinic acid on the development of hypercholesteremia and atherosclerosis in rabbits. Farm. i toks. 25 no.5:590-596 S-O '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Otdel khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Pershin) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

AMERIK, B.K.; MAYDEBOR, L.K.; SVETOZAROVA, O.I.; ROMANKOVA, I.K.;
SAPON, M.F.; MUTOVIN, Ya.G.; ZHDANOVA, V.V.; LEVASHOVA, E.P.;
GOLOVENKO, A.M.; KOZLOVA, A.S.

Refining sour mazuts. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:42-48 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

AMERIK, B.K.; MAYDEBOR, L.K.; SVETOZAROVA, O.I.; MATAYEVA, B.V.;
ROMANKOVA, I.K.; GOLOVENKO, A.M.; SAPOON, M.F.; ZHDANOVA, V.V.
LEVASHOVA, E.P.; KOZLOVA, A.S.; ZINOV'YEV, V.R.; KONINA, V.F.;
MUTOVIN, Ya.G.

Refining sweet mazuts. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:49-58 '63.
(MIRA 17:5)

AMERIK, B.K.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.G.; SVETOZAROVA, O.I.; KHACHATUROVA, Z.N.
NEYMAN, L.M.; ZHDANOVA, V.V.; DROZDOVA, Ye.I.; LEVASHOVA, E.P.
PERCHENKO, A.A.; GALEYEVA, K.S.

Obtaining and testing a test sample of gas-turbine fuel derived from the contact coking of a sweet cracking residue. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:105-110 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

SVETOZAROVA, O.I.; ZHDANOVA, V.V.; NESMEYANOVA, T.S.; LEVASHOVA, E.P.;
KOZOREZOVA, A.I.; NEMCHENKO, S.A.; MINETS, T.M.

Studying the compsition of gasolines derived from the catalytic cracking of high-paraffin kerosene gas oil. Trudy GrozNII no. 15:344-350 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ZUCHOVICKIJ, M.S.; LEVASOVA, E.A.; RAJCHMAN, A.B.

Principles of evaluation and work assignment in surgical diseases. VI. Osteoarticular tuberculosis. Lek. obzor 3 no.5:300-302 1954.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR
med. evaluation of working capacity)
(WORK
capacity, med. evaluation in osteoarticular tuberc.)
(WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE
med. evaluation of working capacity in osteoarticular tuberc.)

KVYATKEVICH, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVASHOVA, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanization and automatization in leather manufacture.
Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIKP no. 30:107-114 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Leather industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

OSADCHIY, L.I.; LEVATOV, V.A.; ORLOV, V.V.; VOSTRIKOV, N.A.

Simple model of a tensiometric electromanometer for recording intravascular pressure. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 57 no.5:120-122 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii krovoobrashcheniya Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted June 15, 1963.

KOVARSKAYA, B.M.; [illegible], F.M.; LEVATOVSKAYA, I.I.; [illegible], L.P.;
KIRPICHNIKOV, P.A.; GURVICH, Ya.A.

Effect of stabilizers on a prolonged thermal oxidative aging of the polyamide "68." Plast. massy no.8:7-8 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 01234-67 T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6035617 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/004/0343/0366

44
B+1

FODOR-CSANYI, P., and LEVAI, B., Electrochemistry Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest [Original-language version not given].

" Significance of Phosphorescence in the Measurement of the Low-Energy Beta Isotopes with Liquid Scintillator and Single-Channel Counter"

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 4, 1966; pp 343-366.

19

Abstract [English article]: In measurement of low-energy beta isotopes by means of a single-channel counter and liquid scintillator the phosphorescence of the bottle containing the liquid scintillator, the solvent in which the scintillator is dissolved, the bulb of the photomultiplier and other parts of the measuring apparatus were studied, and the possibilities of decreasing the phosphorescence was investigated. The authors thank Academician Tibor Erdey-Gruz and Professor Sandor Lengyel for their valuable advice, further to Mrs. Bela Janko and Maria Barasits for their help in the course of the experiments. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 formula and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,862]

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorescence, scintillator, radioisotope

SUB CODE: 20,18 / SUBM DATE: 13 May 65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 014

awm

Card 1/1

0922 0016

FODORNE CSANYI, Piroska; HORANYI, Gyorgy; LEVAY, Bela

Determination of the sulfur content of hydrocarbons through the absorption of X ray radiation. Energia es atom 14 no.11:504-507 N '61.

KOHEGYI, Gerenc; FODORNE CSANYI, Piroska; LEVAY, Bela

Measuring tritium by scintillation counter in coincidence circuit.; a preliminary communication. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.9:413-414 S '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke, Budapest.

FODORN[illegible]CS[illegible]I, Piroska; LEVAY, Bela; SALAMON, Andras

Measuring soft $\beta$-radiating isotopes with liquid scintillator in single-channeled measuring installation. Pt. 2. Magy kem folyoir 70 no. 4:184-189 Ap '64.

1. Department of Physicochemistry and Radiology, Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest and Electrochemical Research Group, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

KOHEGYI, Ferenc; FODORNE CSANYI, Piroska; LEVAY, Bela

Measuring tritium by liquid scintillator. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.10:429-432 O '62.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke, Budapest, es Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Elektrokemiai Kutato Csoportja, Budapest.

FODORNE CSANYI, Piroska; GALLYAS, Miklos; LEVAY, Bela

Quantitative determination of two γ-radiating isotopes in presence of each other with one-channel amplitude analyzer. Pt. 1. Magy kem folyoir 71 no.3:127-132 Mr '65.

1. Chair of Physical Chemistry and Radiology of Lorand Eotvos University, and Research Group of Electrochemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Submitted July 13, 1964.

LEVAY, Bela; FODORNE CSANYI, Piroska; V.KRALIK, Zsofia

Sulphur content determination of carbohydrates by the absorption of the retardation radiation of tritium. Pt.2. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3:136-138 Mr '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke, Budapest; Elektrokemiai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

L 46871-66

ACC NR: AP6034714 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/008/0356/0360 37

B

AUTHOR: Lovay, Bela, and Fodorne, Csanyi Piroska, Department of Physical Chemistry and Radiology, at Eotvos Lorand Scientific University, Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke); Academic Research Group for Electrochemistry (Elektrokemiai Akademiai Kutato Csoport) Budapest.

19 9M

TITLE: Measurement of low beta-radiating isotopes with liquid scintillators in a single-channel measuring instrument. part 3: measurement of the c sup 14 isotope with the aid of an optical filter

10

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 8, 1965, 356-360

TOPIC TAGS: mass spectrometer, optic filter

ABSTRACT: The optimum parameters for the measurement of C-14 with the aid of a modified EKCO N 664 A mass spectrometer equipped with a Chance OX-7 optical filter were determined. Detection sensitivity under optimum conditions was 0.5 x $10^{-6}$ µC/ml. using a 16-ml. sample and a measuring time of 300 sec. The authors thank Academician Tibor Erdey-Gruz and University Professor Sandor Lengyel for valuable advice, as well as Laboratory Assistants Maria Barasits and Belane Janko for assistance in carrying out the tests. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula and 2 tables. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 05Feb65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1

L 46873-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6034715 SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/008/0360/0364

32

B

AUTHOR: Fodorne, Csanyi Piroska, and Levay, Bela, Department of Physical Chemistry and Raidology, Eotvos Lorand Scientific University, Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke); Academic Research Group for Electrochemistry (Elektrokemiai Akademiai Kutato Csoport) Budapest.

19

TITLE: Measurement of low beta-radiating isotopes with liquid scintillators in a single-channel measuring instrument. Part 4: investigations of the interrelations between the phosphorescence radiation of the glass cuvets and the liquid scintillating solutions

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 8, 1965, 360-364

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorescence, scintillator

ABSTRACT: It was observed that the liquid scintillator solution absorbs part of the phosphorescence radiation and re-emits it in the wave-length range corresponding to the scintillator involved. Under certain circumstances the absorption band of the scintillator may fall into the insensitive region of the photocathode and its emission into the sensitive region. Under these circumstances erroneous readings may be obtained. The phenomena involved in these reactions were investigated. The authors thank University Professor Sandor Lengyel for his valuable advice, as well as Laboratory Assistants Belane Janko and Maria Barasits for assistance in carrying out the tests. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 14Jan65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

RUSNAK, I. [Rusznak, I.]; LEVAY, D.

Cellulose oxidized by nitrogen peroxide. Part 3: Kinetics of dissolution of polyglucuronic acid in alkalies. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.3:551-558 Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskoy khimii, Budapesht, Vengriya.

SZABO, Zoltan, egyetemi tanar; POLINSZKY, Karoly, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora; MATOLCSY, Kalman, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa; LEVAY, Gyula; NAGY, Ferenc, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora; BERECZ, Endre, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa docens; KORACH, Mor, akademikus; LENGYEL, Sandor, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora; SCHAY, Geza, akademikus, egyetemi tanar; ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus

1. Problems of and experiences with coordinating the main task of the long-range research entitled "Investigation of the mechanism of chemical processes as well as the regularities of chemical industrial operations." Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.2: 199-229 '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja; "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagha (for Szabo). 2. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem rektora; "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Polinszky). 3. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Kemiai Kutato Intezete igazgatohelyettese (for Nagy). 4. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai Kemiai es Radiologiai Tanszeke. 5. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Kemiai Kutato Intezetenek igazgatoja; "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Korach). 6. Akademia Elektrokemiai Kutato Csoport vezetoje; "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Lengyel).

(cont. on next card.)

ELIAS, Imre, fomernok; LEVAY, Laszlo, okleveles gepeszmernok

Development of the mechanization of earthwork in the construction industry. Jarmu mezo gep 10 no.8:309-317 Ag '63.

1. AM.1.sz.Foldmunkat Gepesito Vallalat.

S/122/61/000/006/007/011
D244/D301

AUTHORS: Sokolovski, V.I., Levaynem, A.G., Odintsov, B.P., Goronkov, Ye. S., and Postnikov, V.A.

TITLE: 2-pass cold rolling of tubes

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 6, 1961, 50-52

TEXT: Simultaneous cold rolling of 2 tubes, i.e. 2-pass rolling, has been carried out at the Pervoural'skiy novotrubnyy zavod (Pervoural New Tube Plant) using a PC (RS) 2 1/2" mill. This has resulted in a considerably increased output. Fig. 1 shows the grooves for 2-pass rolling, and Fig. 2 the structure of the shaft carrier.

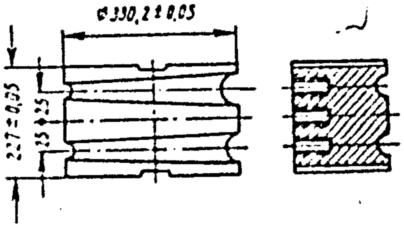

Fig. 1. Grooves for 2-pass rolling.

The roll revolution is transmitted by the gearbox 1 to the stem of plunger 2 and further to plunger 3 through the gearbox pair 4 and 5. The plunger 3 can move relative to plunger

Card 1/3 (For Fig. 2 see next card)

S/122/61/000/006/007/011
D244/D301

2-pass cold rolling of tubes

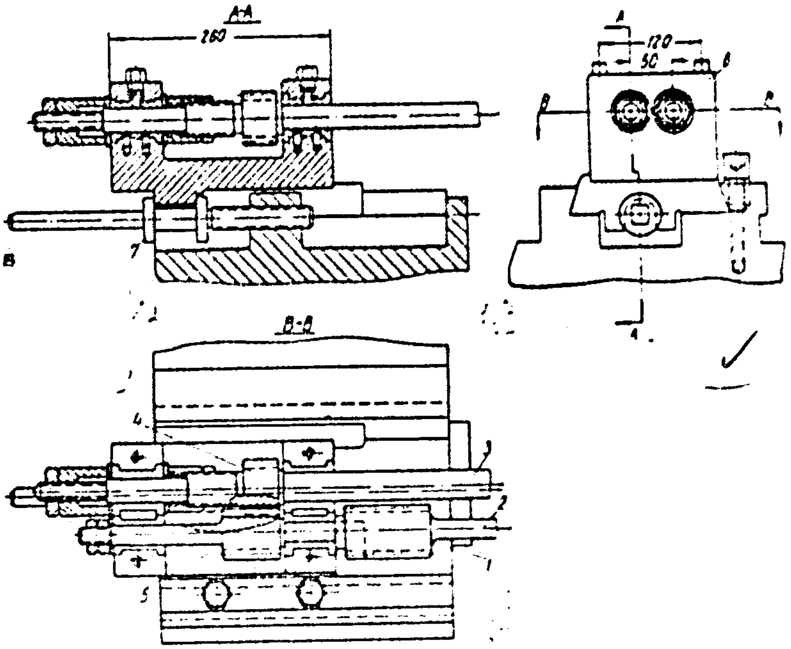

Fig. 2. Structure of the shaft carrier.

2 during adjustment of the mill by 25 mm so as to compensate for any inaccuracies in the mandrels. The housing 6, in which the plungers are accomodated, can be moved by means of screw 7 in order to set the mill to the required wall thickness of the tube. It was found that the output of the mill can be still further increased by

Card 2/3

S/122/61/000/006/007/011
D244/D301

2-pass cold rolling of tubes

installing a more powerful pneumatic carrier drive. Further, in order to prevent flush formation and thus improve the quality of the tubes, rotation of the tube due to mandrel rotation should be prevented and a forward holder should be set up which would ensure gripping and turning of 2 tubes simultaneously. The construction of such a holder is also illustrated. There are 4 figures.

✓

Card 3/3

SOKOLOVSKIY, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; LEVAYNEM, A.G., ODINTSOV, B.P.;
GORONKOV, Ye.S., inzh.; POSTNIKOV, V.A.; Prinimali uchastiye:
STASEVICH, P.K.; KASIMOV, V.V.; RAYT, Ya. F.

Two-groove cold rolling of pipes. Vest. mash. 41 no.6:50-52
Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Rolling (Metalwork))

[illegible]

DUMANSKIY, Anton Vladimirovich; VASHCHENKO, Zakhar Markovich, OVCHARENKO, F.D., doktor khim.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; LEVBERG, Z.A., red. izd-va; RAKHLINA, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Bibliography of the development of Soviet chemistry of colloids] Bibliograficheskiy ocherk razvitiia otechestvennoi kolloidnoi khimii. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Ukrainskoi SSSR. No.3. (1942-1952 gg.) 1958. 216 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk USSR (for Ovcharenko)
(Bibliography--Colloids)

MOROZOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; LEVCHANOVSKIY, Gleb Nikolaevich;
IVANOV, S.S., redaktor; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gravel roads] Graviinye dorogi. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
avtotransp. lit-ry, 1956. 40 p. (MIRA 9:7)
(Roads, Gravel)

LEVCHANOVSKIY, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGOROVA, Z.F., inzh.

Constructing stabilized soil roads in Novosibirsk Province. Avt. dor. 23 no.4:5-7 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Novosibirsk Province--Road construction)

LEVCHANOVSKIY, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGOROVA, Z.F., inzh.; ZVER'KOV, A.Ye.

Soil stabilization in Novosibirsk Province with pulverized quick lime treated for waster resistance. Avt.dor. 24 no.5:10-12 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik Novosibirskogo dorozhno-stroitel'nogo upravleniya (For Zver'kov).
(Novosibirsk Province—Soil stabilization) (Lime)

LEVCHANOVSKIY, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGOROVA, Z.F., inzh.

Physical and mechanical properties of loess-type clayey soil fortified by ground unslaked lime. Trudy Zap.-Sib.fil.ASiA no.3: 132-138 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Soil cement)

LEVCHENKO, A.

Winged helpers of the farmer. Kryl.rod.7 no.6:8-9 Je '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1.Zamestitel' nachal'nika Severo-Kavkazskogo upravleniya Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota.
(Aeronautics in agriculture)

LEVCHENKO, A., inzh.-polkovnik

In order to become a classed tank driver. Starsh.-serzh. no.2: 14-15 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Tanks (Military science))

LEVCHENKO, A., kapitan tekhnicheskoy sluzhby

Firing with imitation mortar shells. Voen. vest. 41 no.4:110-111 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Shooting, Military—Equipment and supplies)

LEVCHENKO, A., inzhener-polkovnik

Training of tank drivers. Voen. vest. 42 no.7:53-54 Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:6)
(Tanks (Military science))

ROZHNOV, S.; LEVSHOV, V.; LEVCHENKO, A.; STROKANTSEVA, T.; STEPANOV, Yu.

A vacant seat. Grazhd. av. 21 no.7:15 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sekretar' partiynogo byuro Yaltinskogo agentstva Aeroflota (for Rozhnov). 2. Chlen byuro ekonomicheskogo analiza Yaltinskogo agentstva Aeroflota (for Strokantseva).

LEVCHENKO, A., inzhener-podpolkovnik.

Equipping a tank park. Voen.vest. 36 no.11:65-68 N '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

(Tanks (Military science))

LEVCHENKO, A.A.

Silent control in pharmacies of medical institutions in the city of Suma. Apt. delo 3 no.4:40-41 Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(PHARMACY,
*in Russia, control)

SOV/70-3-5-13/24

AUTHORS: Palatnik, L.S. and Levchenko, A.A.

TITLE: On the Nature of Electric Erosion in Single Crystals
(O kharaktere elektricheskoy erozii na monokristallakh)

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 5, pp 612-616 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The traces left on the surfaces of single crystals of 15 elementary metals after single sparks (as used in the electro-erosion process) were passed to them have been examined microscopically. The holes melted in the anodes had the form of circles and were accompanied by plastic deformation; holes in the cathode surface reflected the characteristic symmetry of the particular crystal planes concerned. The anodic plastic deformation may be of any of the known types.

Previous workers have examined the traces left after multiple discharges (or oscillatory discharges) and not single strokes as here. In general, they confirmed the hypothesis of thermal attack on the surface. Here, the metals Ag, Al, Bi, Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Sn, W and Zn have been studied. The plastic deformation occurring is classified in each case as gliding, twinning or cleavage and is compared with the kinds of deformation

Card 1/3

SOV/70-3-5-13/24

On the Nature of Electric Erosion in Single Crystals

occurring in the same metals under static loading. Under the same conditions, the holes produced in any one metal were of very constant size. In order of increasing diameter, different metals fell into the series, Bi, Sb, Pb, Sn, Cd, Zn, Mg, Cr, Al, Fe, Ni, Cu, Mo and W. Discharges were made in air and under alcohol. The zones of melted metal were not found to be oxidised. The cathode erosion would be expected to be due to the sudden melting and vaporisation causing a pressure impulse and consequently similar to a "micro-explosion". On an anode surface, the diameter of the damaged area is significantly larger and the pressure wave seems to decay more slowly with time. The thermal conductivity is here an important factor and as the faces examined all had a symmetry axis of order greater than 2, the conductivity surface has here a circular section. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 13 references, 11 of which are Soviet and 1 Scandinavian, 1 German.

Card 2/3

SOV/70-3-5-13/24

On the Nature of Electric Erosion in Single Crystals

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/126-6-3-22/32

AUTHORS: Palatnik, L. S., Levchenko, A. [illegible], Bogdanova, A.F. and Terletskiy, V. Ye.

TITLE: Determination of the Type of Equilibrium Phase Diagram for Cu-Ni at High Temperatures by Spectral Analysis. II. (Opredeleniye tipa diagrammy ravnovesiya Cu-Ni v oblasti vysokikh temperatur metodom spektral'nogo analiza. II)

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 3, pp 540-544 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Palatnik's spectral method (Ref 1) is applied to systems consisting of liquid plus vapour; the method utilises the fact that the selective evaporation (or retention) of a component is dependent on the type of interaction (i.e. ultimately the type of equilibrium diagram). Spark discharges are passed through the vapour, using as solid electrode a sample of the alloy; the surface of the electrode becomes depleted by selective evaporation (solid-state diffusion negligible). The main application is to binary systems, in which only three types of diagram exist, and where the type of diagram can therefore be readily established (from the deviations from Raoult's

Card 1/3

Determination of the Type of Equilibrium Phase Diagram for Cu-Ni at High Temperatures by Spectral Analysis. II.

SOV/126-6-3-22/32

law on varying the composition). The Cu-Ni alloys used were prepared by sintering the pressed powders in hydrogen at 950°C for one hour. The Cu was electrolytic; the Ni was prepared from nickel oxalate by hydrogen reduction. Fifteen alloys were used. Spark lines of Cu II and Ni II were used as reference lines; the wavelenths are given in Table 2. Fig. 2 shows how the experimental curve (top) compares with the liquid-vapour (middle) and solid-liquid (bottom) equilibrium curves. It is pointed out that the middle curves are really only deduced from the experimental spark curves, and are only very approximately correct. The tendency to selective evaporation, although slight, indicates that a narrow two-phase region may exist in the liquid. There are 2 tables, 3 figures and 2 references, one of which is a Soviet original and the other a translation of a work by Hansen.

Card 2/3

SOV/126-6-3-22/32

Determination of the Type of Equilibrium Phase Diagram for Cu-Ni at High Temperatures by Spectral Analysis. II.

ASSOCIATIONS: Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. M. Gor'kogo (Khar'kov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy) and Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: September 15, 1956

1. Copper-nickel alloys--Analysis 2. Copper-nickel alloys--Sintering 3. Copper-nickel alloys--Phase studies 4. Hydrogen--Applications

Card 3/3

11700 1413 1160 1454 1555

[illegible]0795
S/181/61/003/011/041/056
B[illegible]/B1[illegible]

**AUTHORS:** Palatnik, L. S., and Levchenko, A. A.

**TITLE:** Hardening of vacancies in metals under the action of spark discharges

**PERIODICAL:** Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 3522 - 3526

**TEXT:** X-ray diffraction studies on the changes of the lattice parameters of copper, gold, and silver with a degree of purity not below 99.99% were conducted by the authors. With the use of an ИГ-2 (IG-2) generator, (inductance L = 0, amperage 3 a, capacitance 0.03 μF) the specimens were exposed to spark discharges during 30-60 seconds. For determining the changes of lattice parameters, X-ray patterns were recorded with Co radiation. Silver standards were used for gold and copper, and iron standards for silver. The $K_\alpha$-doublet of specimen and standard was well split in all cases. The error was less than 0.01-0.02%. After spark treatment, the lattice parameter of copper decreases by 0.035%, that of silver by 0.07%, and that of gold by 0.095%. A considerable portion of

Card 1/2

20795
S/181/61/003/[illegible]/041/056
B[illegible]4/B102

Hardening of vacancies in metals under...

non-coalesced vacancies (0.29 to 0.40%) was detected. This amount exceeded twice the vacancy concentrations determined by ordinary methods of hardening. They are obviously due to diffusion-free crystallization of the liquid and to the extraordinarily rapid cooling of the crystal. The above-mentioned decrease of the lattice parameters is attributed to the hardening of the vacancies. The authors thank V. Antonova for her assistance in carrying out the experiments. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 8 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. O. Simmons, R. W. Balluffi, Phys. Rev., 117, 62, 1960; 119, [illegible], 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1961

Card 2/2

PALATNIK, L.S.; LEVCHENKO, A.A.; KOSEVICH, V.M.

Generation of dislocations in crystals of bismuth, antimony, and zinc under the action of spark discharges. Kristallografiia 6 no.4:591-598 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Electric spark) (Dislocations in crystals)

23810
S/020/61/138/001/014/023
B104/B201

24.7500 (1144, 1160, 1482)

AUTHORS: Palatnik, L. S., Levchenko, A. A., and Kosevich, V. M.

TITLE: Formation of dislocations in the electrical erosion of single crystals

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 138, no. 1, 1961, 96-99

TEXT: The authors have examined the distribution of dislocations produced by spark discharges on bismuth, antimony, and zinc single crystals. For bismuth and antimony the experiments were performed on the (111) cleavage planes, and for zinc on the (0001) plane. The following etching agents were used: for bismuth 20 % of $HNO_3$ in $CH_3COOH$, for zinc 7 % of HCl in $CH_3COOH$, and for antimony, CP-4 (SR-4). Prior to the experiments, the specimens were examined for dislocations, whereupon those sections of the planes concerned that contained the least dislocations were once subjected to a spark discharge. The sections were then photographed (Fig. 1a) and etched again (Fig. 1b). Besides anode and cathode holes, it was thus possible to establish a major number of etching figures giving evidence of

X

Card 1/6

an intensive formation of novel dislocations. The density distributions of dislocations are graphically represented in Fig. 2 for anode holes. As may be seen, the large dislocation densities ($>10^6$ cm$^{-2}$) do not reach to a depth beyond 25 μ. In the range of 25 - 100 μ the densities amount to about $1 \cdot 10^6$ - $5 \cdot 10^5$ cm$^{-2}$, and at greater depths are rapidly reduced to normal density. Fig. 3 presents a zone diagram of the density distribution, constructed on the basis of the abovementioned results. The density distribution of dislocations around cathode holes differs considerably, in bismuth and antimony, from that in case of anode holes. Here, the etch patterns form an inner dark ring-shaped zone, and an outer brighter one (Fig. 4a). One may see from greater magnifications that those of the inner dark zone are deep, sharp etch patterns, while those of the outer zone have a flat and smooth character. The new dislocations on the zinc specimens fill a hexagonal plane both in case of anode and cathode holes (Fig. 4b). Dislocations in these experiments are the result of the following physical processes: 1) The surface meets an air shock wave arising in the discharge space. 2) Crystal undergoes a melting and solidification process. 3) A field of thermal stresses is formed. The air shock wave merely leads to a formation of dislocations on the specimen surface. Melting of the crystal

ACCESSION NR: AT4012869 S/3060/63/000/000/0104/0112

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Levchenko, A. A.; Kosevich, V. M.

TITLE: A study of defects in the crystal structure of pure metals caused by a spark discharge

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Tsentr. n.-i. lab. elektr. obrabotki metallov. Elektroiskrovaya obrabotka metallov. Moscow, 1963, 104-112

TOPIC TAGS: crystal structure defect, spark discharge, dislocation density, lattice vacancy, lattice packing, metal crystal structure, electron hole, electrical erosion, bismuth monocrystal, antimony monocrystal, tin monocrystal, gold polycrystal, silver polycrystal, copper polycrystal

ABSTRACT: Rapid heating and cooling of the electrode due to a spark discharge produce a number of defects in the crystal structure of the metal. These are of interest in the study of mechanisms of electrical erosion. In the present paper, the dislocation effects in monocrystals of bismuth, antimony, and tin were studied by selective depth etching and microphotography, while the increase in lattice vacancies and the lattice packing defects in polycrystals of gold, silver, and copper were studied by means of X-ray

Card 1/8

ACCESSION NR: AT4012869

techniques. In the dislocation study, the crystal surface was initially etched, then subjected to a spark discharge, and then etched again at selective depths to expose layers of various dislocation densities. The resulting dislocation density curves for bismuth (anode trace) are shown in Fig. 1 and the corresponding density depth profile is shown in Fig. 2 of the Enclosure. The cathode trace density distribution is shown in Fig. 3 of the Enclosure. Three distinct physical mechanisms present in the electric spark discharge explain the shape of the above density curves. The air shock wave contributes heavily to the creation of dislocations in thin surface layers and is pronounced in the cathode trace (segment nl'p in Fig. 3). The point hardening due to local crystal melting is prominent in the anode trace (segment abc in Curve I of Fig. 1) at the surface. The impulse field of thermal potential is by far the largest contributor to the dislocation effect in volume (segment klm in Fig. 3, segment db'l of curve I and curves III - VII in Fig. 1) and is more pronounced in the anode trace. This is explained by the fact that the time duration of the thermal potential wave in the anode is much longer, due to local melting. The packing and vacancy defects were investigated using 9.99% pure polycrystalline copper, silver, and gold. The changes in lattice parameters after the spark discharge were observed by comparing initial and final X-ray spectra using cobalt radiation with the following standards: silver for gold and copper and iron for silver. The line (420) was used for calculations. The decrease in the lattice parameter "a" after spark discharge

Card 2/9

ACCESSION NR: AT4012869

was found to be related to the vacancy concentration, C, by the formula:

$$C = \frac{a}{a - \sqrt[3]{0.44a}} \quad 100\% \qquad (1)$$

It was found that the parameter "a" decreases due to a spark discharge effect. This decrease was found to be different for different lines, as shown in Fig. 4 of the Enclosure, from which the existence of packing defects in the crystal lattice is evident, since the distances between atoms in various lines can either increase or decrease (decrease for line 331). The concentration of this defect was calculated to be of the order of 1%. The parameter "a" tends to return to its initial value, the return rate being faster when a high-temperature annealing process is used (6 minutes at 300C which fully corresponds to the annealing time for hardened vacancies). The packing defects having higher thermal stability require higher annealing temperatures for $a = a_{420} - a_{331}$ to achieve its normal value (600C for 20 min.). Such unusually high concentrations of vacancies (0.29% to 0.40%) have not previously been observed and are attributed to rapid heating and cooling of metal when subjected to a spark discharge. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table and 1 formula.

ACCESSION NR: AT4012869

ASSOCIATION: Tsentr. n.-i. lab. elektr. obrabotka metallov AN SSSR (Central Scientific Research Laboratory for Electrical Metal Finishing AN SSSR)

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| SUBMITTED: 00 | DATE ACQ: 13Feb64 | ENCL: 05 |
| SUB CODE: MM | NO REF SOV: 007 | OTHER: 004 |

Card 4/9

L 51970-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)
Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c) RWH/JD/HW/WW/JG UR/0057/65/035/005/0883/0888

47
46
B

ACCESSION NR: AP5012053

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L.S.; Levchenko, A.A.

TITLE: On the passage of electrode material into the gas cloud surrounding a spark discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 5, 1965, 883-888

TOPIC TAGS: spark discharge, electrode, copper alloy, nickel alloy, cobalt alloy, platinum alloy, silver alloy

21 27 27 27 27 27

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated ac sparks between identical binary alloy electrodes or different pure metal electrodes and have spectroscopically determined the ratio of the concentrations of the two electrode metals in the gas cloud surrounding the spark. Co-Ni, Co-Cu, and Pt-Ag alloys were studied. In the case of the Co-Ni alloys, which were solid solutions, the relative concentration of Ni and Co in the vapor phase was roughly the same as in the solid phase and was constant in time. The results obtained with the other metals were less simple and are discussed in some detail. It is concluded that in the case of single-phase alloys the composition of the gas is determined by selective vaporization at the anode,

Card 1/2

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L 51970-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012053

that in other cases selective erosion of the separate phases at the cathode is also involved, and that changes in time of the gas composition are due to changes in the composition of the surface layers of the electrodes resulting from selective vaporization, selective erosion, transfer of material from one electrode to the other, or a combination of these processes. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 4187-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5016536 UR/0126/65/019/006/0935/0937
669.018

35
3
B

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Levchenko, A. A.

TITLE: Some characteristics of the electroerosion of binary alloys

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 935-937

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion, platinum alloy, silver alloy, cobalt alloy, copper alloy, iron alloy, metal vapor deposition, metal surface, metal etching

ABSTRACT: The electroerosion of polycrystalline binary alloys of the system Pt-Ag, Co-Cu, and Fe-Cu were studied. The source of spark discharges was an IG-2 generator with a special attachment for producing aperiodic discharges. The results show that electroerosion processes at the cathode have much in common with the phenomenon of cathode sputtering at low pressures. Long treatment of structurally homogeneous (Pt-Ag) and inhomogeneous alloys (Pt-Ag, Co-Cu, Fe-Cu) produced a typical cathodic etching of the surface, which revealed grain boundaries in the single-phase alloys and phase structure in the heterogeneous ones. The results are of interest for elucidating the mechanism by which the electrode material passes

Card 1/2

LEVCHENKO, A. T.

7

3

4E4j

The chemistry of 2,3,6,8-tetrasulfo acids of carbazole synthesis. P. P. Karpukhin and A. I. Levchenko. *Trudy Kharkov. Politekh. Inst.* 4, No. 2, 93-8(1954); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1956, No. 830.—The chemistry of formation of 2,3,6,8-tetrasulfo acids of carbazole (I) is studied. $H_2SO_4.H_2O$ (57 g.) and 10.7 g. carbazole is heated on a boiling $H_2O$ bath 6 hrs., and to the cooled mixt., contg. 1,3,6-trisulfo acid of carbazole (II) in 58.6% yield, is added 100 g. 60% oleum and mixed 7.5 hrs. at 22-23° yielding 61.5% I. Thus, in II at low temp. in the presence of $SO_3$, the sulfo group in position 1 forms an inner salt with the NH group. As a result, in further sulfonation, the fourth sulfo group is oriented to a meta position with respect to the NH. The existence of such a salt explains the fact that the Ba salt of I does not react with *N*-nitrophenyldiazonium ion in alk. media. When the Ba salt is treated with concd. NaOH soln. above 110° or heated at 40° with concd. $H_2SO_4$, the inner salt is destroyed and the usual reaction takes place with the formation of the azo dye. N. Vaneff

KARPUKHIN, P.P.; LEVCHENKO, A.I.

Simultaneous preparation of 9-vinylfluorene and acetate salts of potassium or sodium. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4:544-548 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina.
(Alkali metal acetates) (Fluorene)

LEVCHENKO, A. I.

2

Oxidizing method of dyeing wool-cellulose blends. P. P. Karpukhin and A. I. Levchenko. Tekstil. Prom. 17, No. 1, 62-6(1957). [illegible] of cellulose blends [illegible] especially furs [illegible] impregnating I with [illegible] are successful [illegible] or hydr[illegible] and aniline [illegible] cally, dye[illegible] black (IV [illegible] per [illegible] 7.6 [illegible] 8%. II [illegible] IV [illegible] probabl[illegible] on the [illegible] J[illegible]

LEVCHENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Dyeing capron by azo dyes produced on fibers. Leg.prom. 18 no.12:31-32 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Azo dyes) (Dyes and dyeing--Nylon)

LEVCHENKO, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Oxidation dyeing in leather manufacture. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:29-33 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Ukrainskiy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii organicheskikh soyedineniy.
(Dyes and dyeing--Leather)

LEVCHENKO, A.I.

Dyes formed on wool. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.tekst.prom. no.4:121-126 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ukrainskiy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Dyes and dyeing--Wool)

LEVCHENKO, A. I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Dyeing fur brown. Kozh.-obuv.prom. no.7:20-22 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Fur--Dressing and dyeing)

LEVCHENKO, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Oxidation method for dyeing wool. Tekst.prom. 19 no.6: 48-52 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Dyes and dyeing--Wool)

LEVCHENKO, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Formation of insoluble azo dyes on part-wool fabrics. Tekst. prom. 19 no.11:60-63 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Azo dyes) (Woolen and worsted manufacture)

**LEVCHENKO, A.I.**

Acid dyes, derivatives from 1-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulfonic acid. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekh. 3 no. 5:920-923 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ukrainskiy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra tekhnologii organicheskikh proizvodstv.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Naphtholsulfonic acid)

KARPUKHIN, P.P.; LEVCHENKO, A.I.; DUDKO, Ye.V.

Vinylation of acenaphthene and anthracene by acetylene. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:1117-1121 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Acenaphthene) (Acetylene)
(Vinyl polymers)

LEVCHENKO, A.I.

Use of reactive dyes for leather dyeing. Kozh.-obuv. prom.
4 no.7:33-34 Jl '62. (MIRA 17:1)

LEVCHENKO, A.I.; PIVNENKO, V.P.; NAGORNAYA, A.P.

Preparation of 5-nitroacenaphthene and its reduction to aminoacenaphthene. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:896-899 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Acenaphthene)

LEVCHENKO, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOROZ, R.A.

Synthesis of 3-vinyl ether of acenaphthene. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.2:34-36 Ap-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Ukrainskiy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.

GUBIN, N.I.; ZAGAYEVSKIY, Yu.L.; KAZAKOV, L.M.; LEVKOV, A.I.; LEVCHENKO, A.I.;
MAL'CHENKO, E.Ya.; KAZAKOV, L.M.; POTAPENKO, G.D.

Overall mechanization and automation of mines in the Tula-ugol' Combine. Ugol' 40 no.2:1-5 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Shakhta No.38 (tresta Novomoskovskugol' for Gubin). 2. Trest Krasnoarmeyskugol' (for Zagayevskiy). 3. Kombinat Tulaugol' (for Kazakov). 4. Shakhta No.2 "Bibikovskaya" tresta Uzlovskugol' (for Levkov). 5. Shakhta No.13 tresta Shchekinugol' (for Levchenko). 6. Shakhta No.2 "Zubovskaya" tresta Krasnoarmeyskugol' (for Mal'chenko). 7. Trest Novomoskovskugol' (for Potapenko).

ACC NR: AT7004080 SOURCE CODE: UR/3244/66/000/004/0077/0079

AUTHOR: Levchenko, A.I.; Zatolokin, Ye. I.

ORG: Tambov Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals (Tambovskiy nauchno-issledovatil'skiy institut khimikatov); Ukrainian Polytechnic Correspondence Institute (Ukrainskiy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Vinyl derivatives of phenanthrene

SOURCE: Dnepropetrovsk. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. Khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, no. 4, 1966, 77-79

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl phenanthryl ether, vinylation, water resistant resin, VINYL COMPOUND, ETHER, PHENANTHRENE, CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS

ABSTRACT: The possibility of preparing vinyl ethers of 2- and 3-phenanthrols by the Favorskiy-Shostakovich method (Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, 13, 1, 1943) and the effect of temperature, pressure, reactant ratio, solvent, and catalyst on the yield of the ethers and on the rate of the vinylation of the phenanthrols was studied. Vinyl 2-phenanthryl ether (bp 125 C, $n_D^{20}$ 1.656, $d^{20}$ 1.105) was obtained (56%) by

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7004080

heating the reaction mixture (19.4 g 2-phenanthrol; 4.5 g KOH; 35 g calcium carbide; 45 ml $H_2O$, and 100 ml benzene) in an autoclave for 8 hr at 24—30 atm gauge and 210 C. Vinyl 3-phenanthryl ether (bp 140°C, $n_D^{20}$ 1.653, $d_4^{20}$ 1.106) was obtained (59%) under similar conditions at 190 C and 21—28 atm gauge. These ethers are readily polymerized to form water-resistant resins. The monomers may be used in the preparation of synthetic resins, drugs, and electric insulators. [PS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003/
ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

LEVCHENKO, A.K., inzh.

Economic efficiency of leaving rock in the mine while working flat and inclined seams in the Donets Basin. Izv. vys.uchev. zav.:gor.zhur. 7 no. 4:76-87 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy ekonomiki organizatsii gornogo proizvodstva.

GRABENKO, I.K., prof.; KASTANAYAN, Ye.S., dotsent; LEVCHENKO, A.L., ordinator
[redacted]

Case of hemochromatosis (bronze diabetes). Kaz. med. zhur. no.4:56-58 Jl-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. I.K. Grabenko) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEMOCHROMATOSIS)

LEVCHENKO, A. M., Engineer

"Setting Up a Machine-Tool for Drilling Deep Holes", Stanki I Instrument, 14, 11-12, 1943.

BR-52059019

LEVCHENKO, A.M., inzh.

Breaking chips with screened chip breakers. Mashinostroenie no.4:23-26 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Metal cutting)

KARTAVOV, Sergey Alekseyevich, prof.; LEVCHENKO, Andrey Matveyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; RUDNIK, Sergey Sergeyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk; BOVSUNOVSKIY, Yakov Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BAZHENOV, Ivan Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALENKO, Vladimir Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; LOMACHENKO, Zinaida Nikolayevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; MIL'SHTEYN, Mark Zel'manovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; RADCHENKO, Yuliya Gavrilovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; REZNICHENKO, Mikhail Petrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TRUBENOK, Aleksandr Davidovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KHRISTICH, Zakhar Dem'yanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHNAYDERMAN, Isay Yakovlevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLUBOV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DUMANSKAYA, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MAKSIMOV, G.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YAKOVENKO, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Technology of the manufacture of machinery] Tekhnologiia mashinostroeniia. [By] S.A.Kartavov i dr. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 526 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for all except Golubov, Maksimov, Yakovenko).

LEVCHENKO, A.N., inzhener.

New design for guy strands. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.1:36 Ja '57.
(Electric lines) (MLRA 10:4)

LEVCHENKO, A.N., inzhener.

Grounding signal. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' no.2:34-35 F '57.
(Railroads--Automatic train control) (MIRA 10:4)

SHAINSKIY, M.Ye., inzh.; LEVCHENKO, A.N., inzh.

Machining of part surfaces in vibratory units. Mashinostroenie no.1:28-31 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:7)

LEVCHENKO, A. P.

Nurses and Nursing

Conference of nurses devoted to the study of I.P. Pavlov's works. Med.sestra, No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

LEVCHENKO, A.P.

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia

FD-2599

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 10/25

Author : Levchenko, A. P.

Title : Cases of tularemia connected with the processing of infected sugar beets

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid. i immun. 4, 47-51, Apr 1955

Abstract : An outbreak of tularemia in a sugar beet processing plant is examined in detail. The cause was found to be beets from rodent infested fields. The details of the investigation and its results are illustrated by three graphs. No references are cited.

Institution : Poltavskaya Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station (Chief Physician- I. Ye. Voronenko)

Submitted : August 24, 1954

Levchenko, A.P.

SOV/16-59-9-47/47

17 (0)

**AUTHOR:** Gimmel'farb, Ya.K.

**TITLE:** The Ukrainian Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on the Etiology, Laboratory Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Prophylaxis of Epidemic Hepatitis (Botkin's Disease)

**PERIODICAL:** Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 9, pp 155-157 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:**
The Republican Conference on Epidemic Hepatitis was held in
Odessa from 2 - 10 October 1958 and was attended by 350 per-
sons, mainly practicing epidemiologists from sanitary-epidemiolo-
gical stations, representatives of all the Ukrainian institutes
of epidemiology and microbiology and some of the medical insti-
tutes. In addition, delegates attended from the Institutes of
Virology and Infectious Diseases of the AMN, USSR, the Lenin-
gradskiy institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny (Institute of Ex-
perimental Medicine, Leningrad), the Leningradskiy sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskiy meditsinskiy institut (Sanitary-Hygiene Medi-
cal Institute, Leningrad), and also the Moscow, Minsk, Tashkent,
Tbilisi, Gor'kiy, Chita, Ashkhabad and Khabarovsk Institutes of

Card 1/4

Epidemiology and Microbiology and Institutes of Vaccines and
Sera. The Conference heard 42 papers, divided among 3 sections.
Papers were presented on: the cultivation of the causative agent
of endemic hepatitis in developing chick embryos (N.I. Krivaya-
Sahorenko), in human embryonic hepatic tissue (M.A. Moroz, ...
Leningrad) and in explantated human embryonic tissue (M.N. Bosh-
nikova and I.A. Karaseva, Tashkent. Ya. K. Gimmel'farb spoke on
the complement fixation reaction with non-bacterial adsorbent for
the specific diagnosis of Botkin's disease. Verifying observa-
tions on this reaction were made by N.B. Proskuryakova and Ye.D.
Fedulova of the Institut infektsionnykh bolezney (Institute of
Infectious Diseases) of the AMN, USSR, by I.P. Shevchenko (Kiyev),
N.M. Karapats (Leningrad), M.D. Aleynik (Gor'kiy), and K.N. Ste-
paneva (Ashkhabad). According to the Odessa Institute of Epi-
demiology and Microbiology, this reaction can be used for detec-
ting virus antigen in feces (Ye.V. Lyubovskaya) and detecting a
rise in the complement fixation antibody titer in patients (R.M.

Card 2/4

Seletskaya). N.V. Sergeyev and G.A. Zinayko (Moscow) spoke on
the diagnostic value of determining the aldolase activity. K.L.
Kapetanaki (Leningrad) spoke on the diagnostic value of deter-
mining the proconvertin. Professor V.A. Bashenin (Leningrad),
M.L. Yablokova (Moscow) and I.M. Gol'shteyn (Dnepropetrovsk)
analysed the epidemiological features of Botkin's disease. V.P.
Sokol'skaya (Odessa) and D.Kh. Fraina (Kiyev) spoke on the pa-
renteral means of infection with Botkin's disease. V.A. Ba-
shenin, L.A. Stankevich (Kiyev) and A.P. Levchenko (Poltava) pre-
sented papers on the chances of air-droplet transmission of in-
fection. Corresponding Member of the AMN, USSR, Professor N.I.
Morozkin and A.P. Sokolovskaya (Kiyev) demonstrated the epidemio-
logical importance of abortive and jaundiceless forms of Botkin's
disease. Yu.I. Bonashko (Khar'kov) and M.D. Aleynik (Gor'kiy)
summarized the successful results of gamma-globulin treatment

Card 3/4

of persons who had been in contact with endemic hepatitis patients.
The Conference agreed on the need for a map showing the epidemiolo-
gical investigation of such patients in the USSR and for a mono-
graph on the etiology and epidemiology of Botkin's disease.

LEVCHENKO, A.P.

Concerning Sh. D. Moshkovskii's article "Fundamental and organizational problems in the elimination of infections." Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.2:113 F '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

S/117/61/000/003/010/011
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Zavodovskiy, P. A., Levchenko, A. T.

TITLE: The practice of manufacturing ferro-graphite bushes

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 3, 1961, 35

TEXT: The author reports that the Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (Novo-Kramatorsk Mechanical Engineering Plant) has been fabricating ferrographite bushes already since 1954. During the last 2 - 3 years the output of such bushes amounts to 25 - 30 tons annually. Now, also large-size bushes 125 - 220 mm in diameter and 120 - 160 mm high are being fabricated. The charge consists of 93 - 97% Fe in the form of iron powder produced from rolling scale of the Krasnosulinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Krasnyy Sulin Metallurgical Plant) and 7 - 3% C, silvery fine-lamellar graphite. 1.5 - 2% machine oil are added to preliminarily moister iron powder, and thereby graphite is distributed uniformly over the whole charge volume. The ready charge is poured in fixed doses into press molds, which are made of cemented 12XH3A (12KhN3A) and 20X (20Kh) grade steels. The press-mold part surfaces are sulfidized, which increases the life of the press molds from formerly 8 - 10 thousand to 30 - 40 thousand pressings.

Card 1/2

S/117/61/000/003/010/011
The practice of manufacturing ferro-graphite bushes A004/A101

Then the bushes are baked in the furnace. To prevent oxidation a neutral gas is blown through the container. The heating temperature should be in the range of 1.050 - 1.100°C with 60 - 120 minutes holding. Then the bushes are cooled down in the furnace to 100 - 150°C, so that a ferritic or ferritic-pearlitic structure is obtained. Then the bushes are impregnated with machine oil at 80 - 110°C in the course of 60 - 90 minutes. A second impregnation takes place in a vacuum, but with the impregnation time being reduced by 15 - 20 times. The pores of the bushes are filled up to 95 - 98% with oil. After the bushes have been processed in the manner described above they are calibrated in a calibrating die to improve their geometry and obtain precise dimensions. After calibration the bushes have an accuracy within the range of the 2nd or 3rd classes. The bushes are sulfidized in a sulfofrezol medium at 180 - 195°C which increases their resistance to wear 5 - 7 times. Ferrographite bushes can be used in all friction pairs not subjected to impact loads. They can be operated at temperatures in the range of 350 - 400°C. For units with difficult lubrication, bushes with a 2 - 3% copper powder addition are used. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

LEVCHENKO, A.T.; TITARENKO, N.Kh.

Chalk fluid. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.3:19-22 Jl-S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

[illegible], A.I.; [illegible], [illegible].

Using calcium chloride clay muds for drilling in strata of argillite. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.4:18-20 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Trest "Poltavaneftegazrazvedka".

LEVCHENKO, A.I.; KLIMENKO, Yu.A.; BAZALIYSKIY, V.L.; ANDRYUSHKEVICH, N.F.

Using 5-inch turbodrills with diamond bits. Burenie no.5:[illegible] '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Trest "Poltavaneftegazrazvedka" i Poltavskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta.

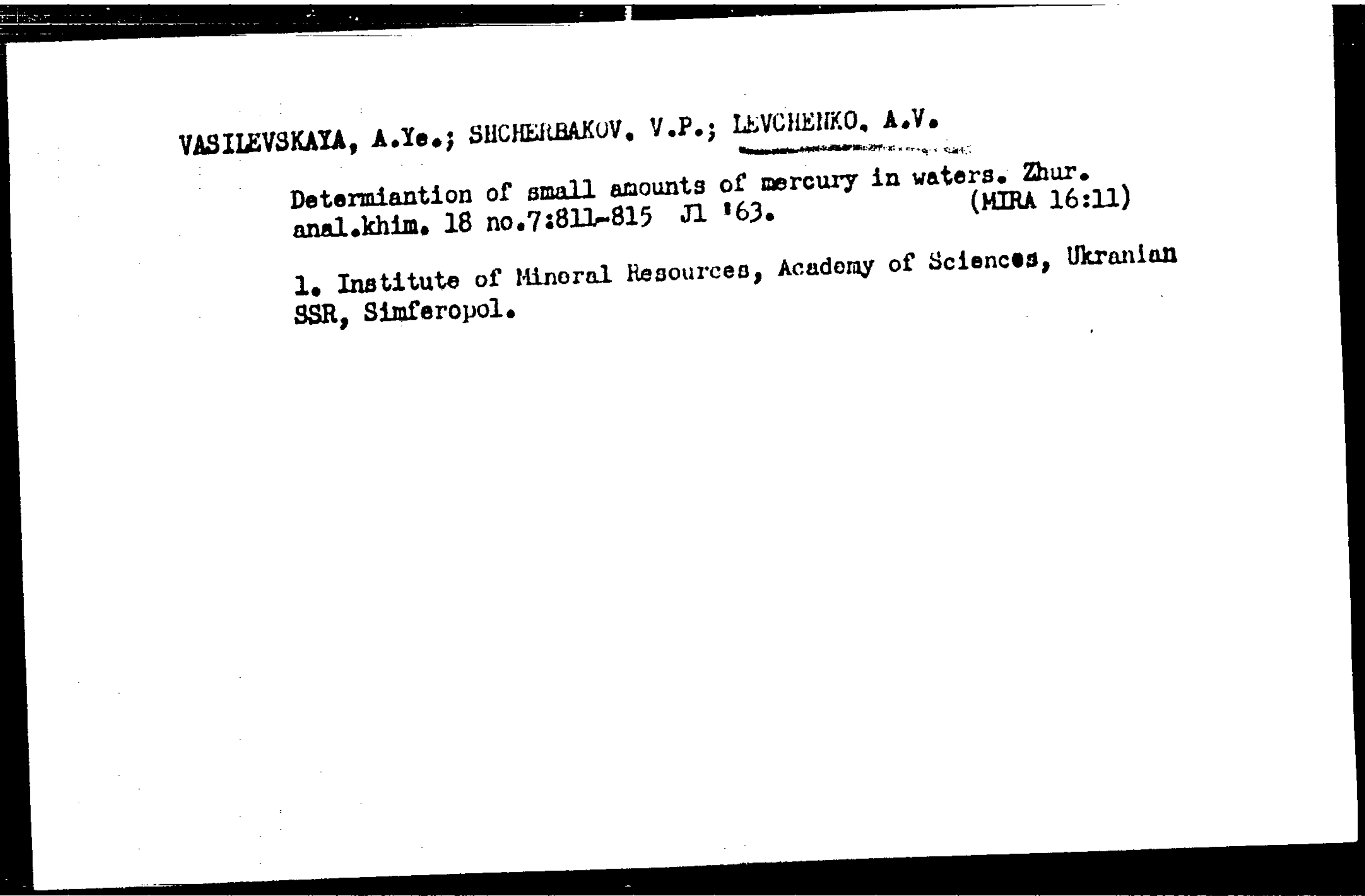
LEVCHENKO, A.T.; TITARENKO, N.Kh.

Argillite muds. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.7:131-133 '63.

(MIRA 19:1)

LEVCHENKO, A.T.

Vacuum unloader for dry muds. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.7:
134-135 '63. (MIRA 19:1)



VASILEVSKAYA, A.Ye.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.P.; LEVCHENKO, A.V.

Determiantion of small amounts of mercury in waters. Zhur. anal.khim. 18 no.7:811-815 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institute of Mineral Resources, Academy of Sciences, Ukranian SSR, Simferopol.

NEFEDOV, V.D.; ZHURAVLEV, V.Ye.; TOROPOVA, M.A.; LEVCHENKO, A.V.

Chemical changes during β-decay of $Bi^{210}$(Ra E) in pentaphenyl [illegible] crystals. Radiokhimiia 6 no.5:632 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

NEFEDOV, V.D.; TOROPOVA, M.A.; ZHURAVLEV, V.Ye.; [illegible]

Synthesis of some $\alpha$-naphthyl derivatives of polonium. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2:203-207 '65. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

NEFEDOV, V.D.; ZHURAVLEV, V.Ye.; TOROPOVA, M.A.; GRACHEVA, L.N.;
LEVCHENKO, A.V.

p-Anisyl derivatives of polonium. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2:245-246
'65. (MIRA 18:6)

NEFEDOV, V.D.; ZHURAVLEV, V.Ye.; TOROPOVA, M.A.; GRACHEV, S.A.; LEVCHENKO, A.V.

Synthesis of some p-tolyl derivatives of polonium. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.8:1436-1440 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 29279-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6019319 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/65/035/008/1436/1440

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B

AUTHOR: Nefedov, V. D.; Zhuravlev, V. Ye.; Toropova, M. A.; Grachev, S. A.; Levchenko, A. V.

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TITLE: Synthesis of some p-tolyl derivatives of polonium

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1965, 1436-1440

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, polonium compound, bismuth, tellurium, chemical precipitation, chromatography, bromination, iodinated organic compound, organometallic compound, radioisotope, radiation chemistry

ABSTRACT: $Po^{210}$ was separated from irradiated Bi by coprecipitation with Te from an HCl solution, using $SnCl_2$. A mixture of $TeCl_4$ and $PoCl_4$ was then prepared by chlorination of elemental Te containing $Te^{127}$ and $Po^{210}$. Starting with $Te(Po)Cl_4$, p-tolyl derivatives of Po were prepared together with the analogous derivatives of Te by conventional chemical methods. $Te(Po)(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)_2$, the initial organoelemental compound from which $Po(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)_2Hal_2$ (Hal = F, Cl, Br, I), $Po(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)_3Hal$ (Hal = Cl, I), and $Po(p\text{-}MeC_6H_4)_3Cl.HgCl_2$ were prepared, could not be separated into

Card 1/2 UDC: 547.559